

DRAWINGS

Graphical representation of the distinction between using a vent to equalize pressure and my vent system which prevents a specific pressure difference from occurring (arbitrary values and units used)

Fig 1a

Use of vents to equalize pressure

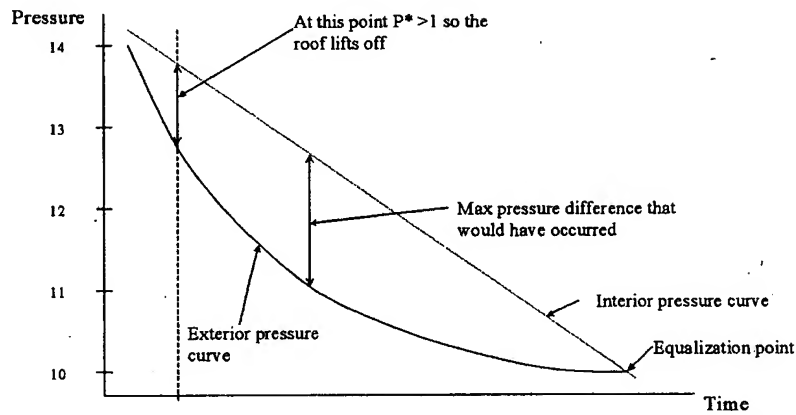


Fig1b

Use of vents to limit the pressure difference across a roof

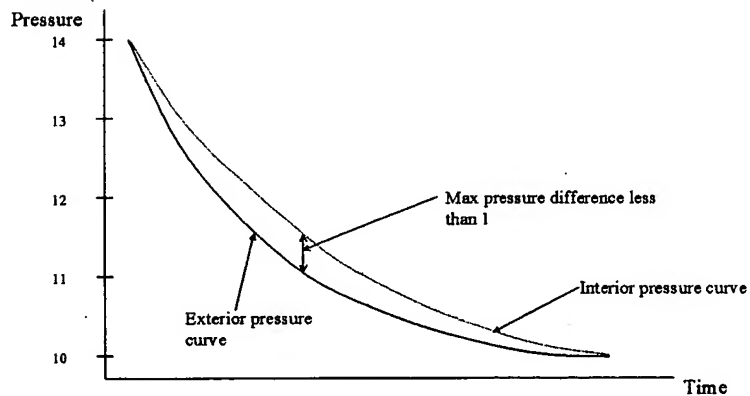


Fig 2

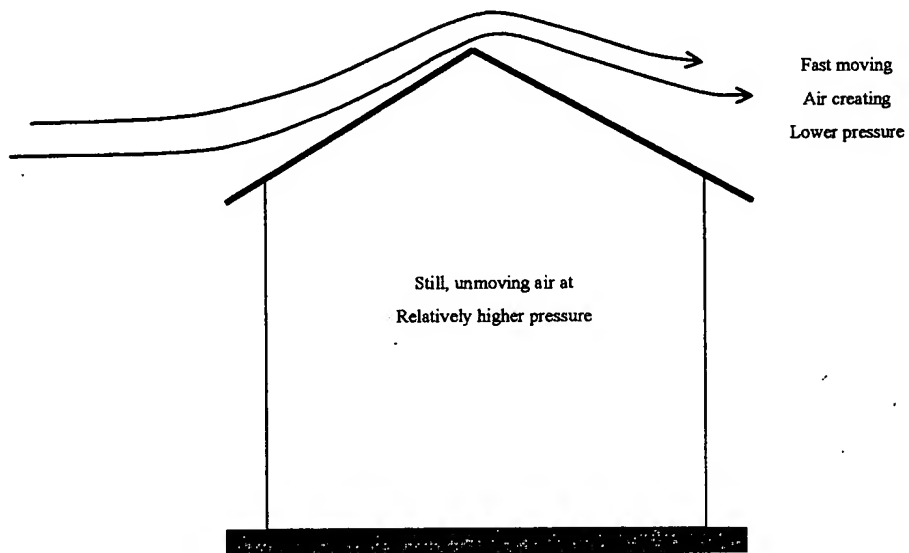
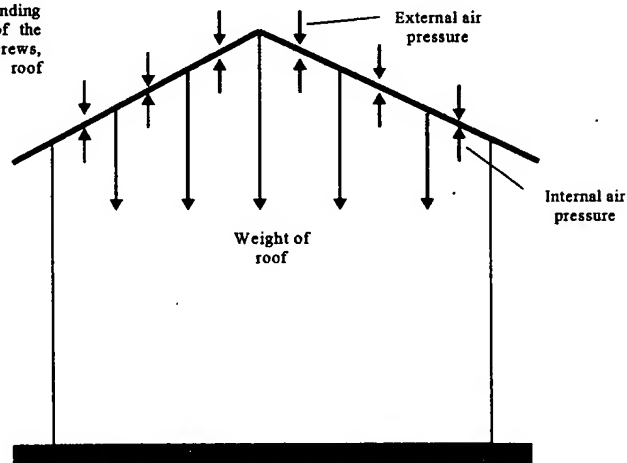


Fig 3

Forces Diagram

The weight of the walls and concrete pad can add to the effective roof weight depending upon the tensile strength of the connections (e.g. nails, screws, brackets, hurricane clips, roof beams)



1) Vent design (A)

Fig 4a

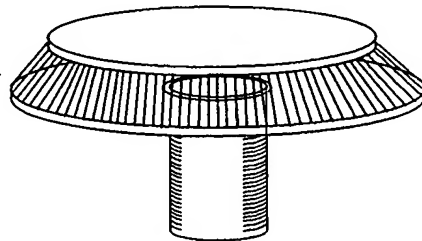


Fig 4b

Cross-sectional view

Plug in closed position

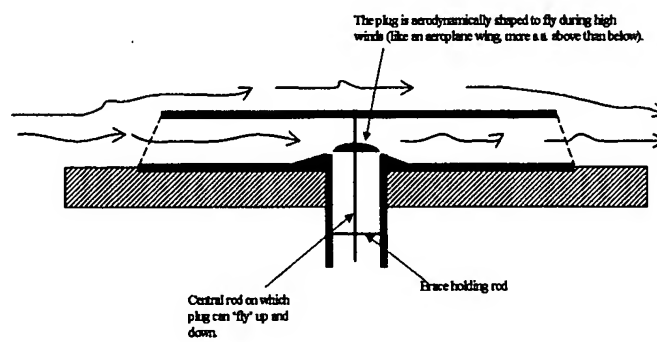


Fig 4c

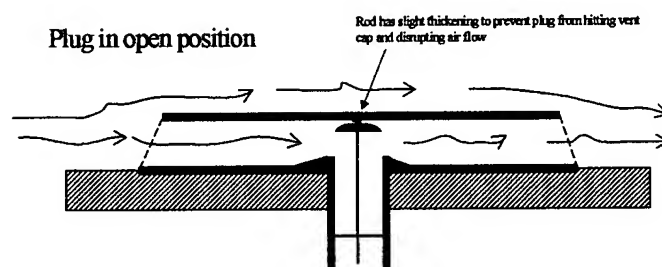
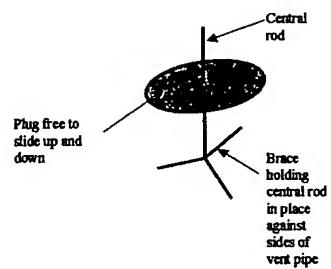


Fig 4d

Details of plug shaft and brace mechanism



View from above

Fig 4e

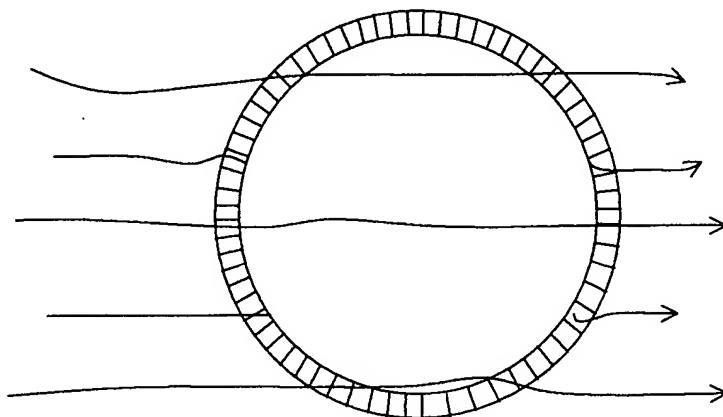


Fig 4f

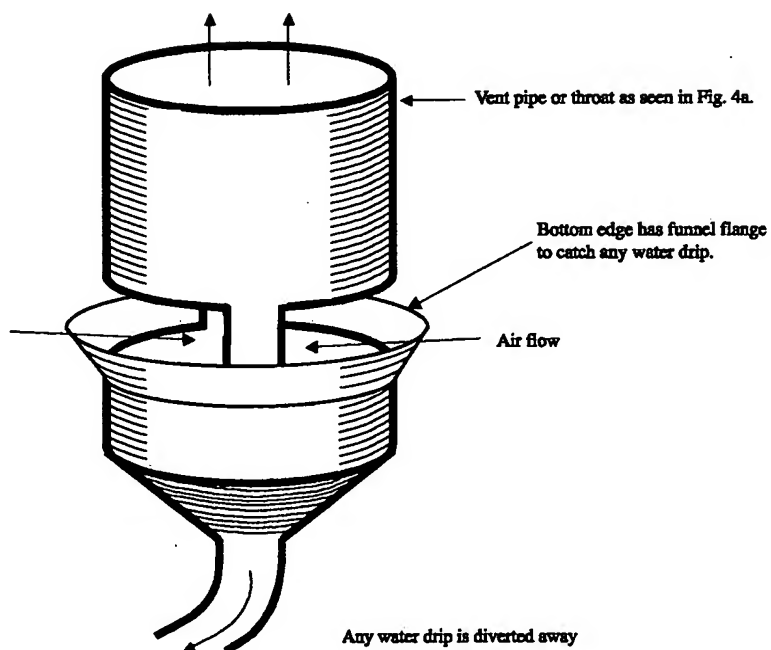


Fig 5

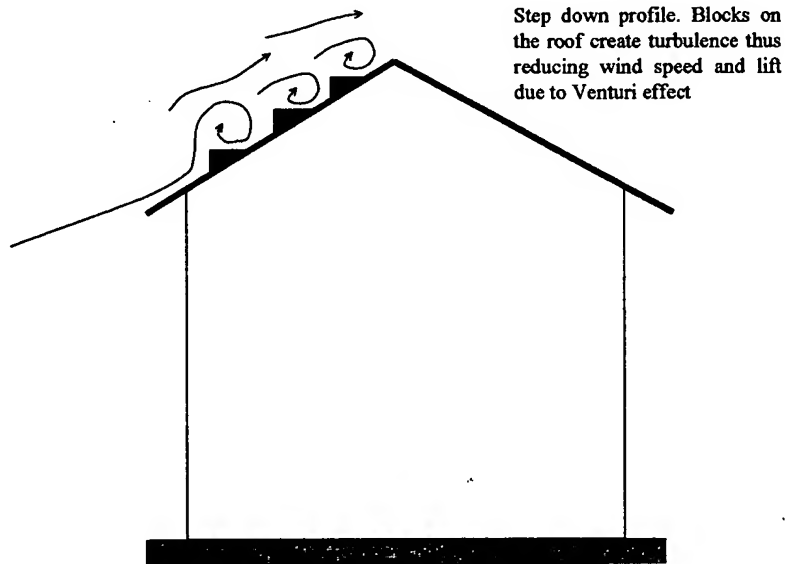


Fig 6a

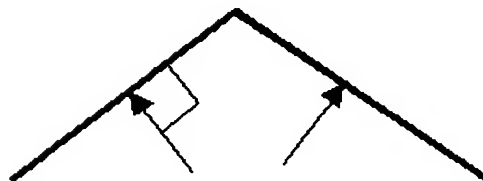


Fig 6b

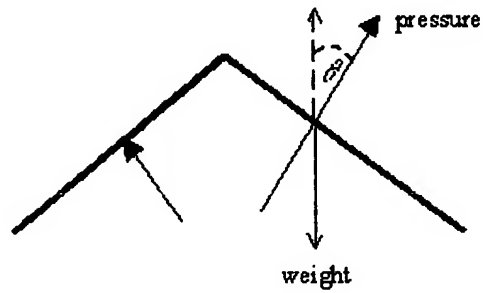


Fig 7

Demonstration Graph (straight line example) of Exterior and Interior Pressure Changes
(exterior pressure is from worst case scenario data)

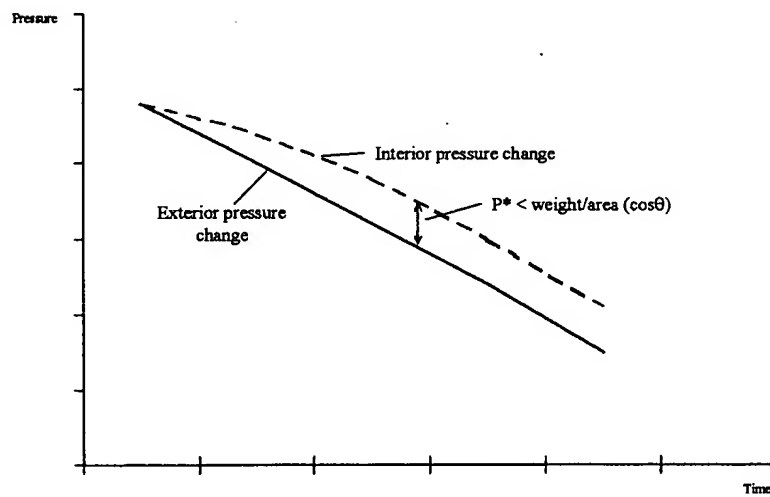


Fig 8

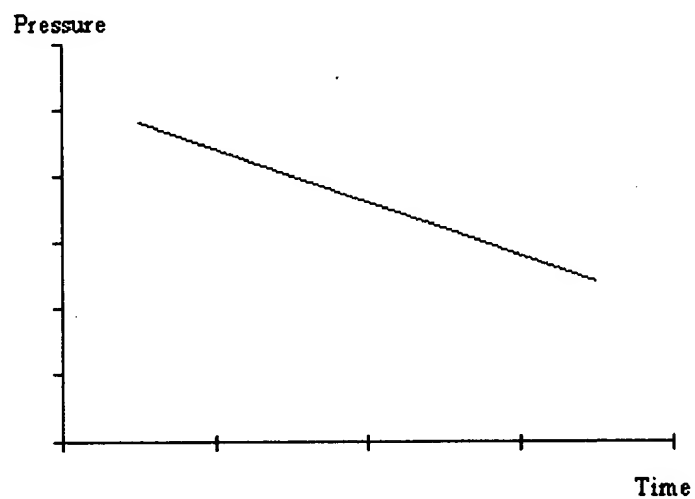


Fig 9

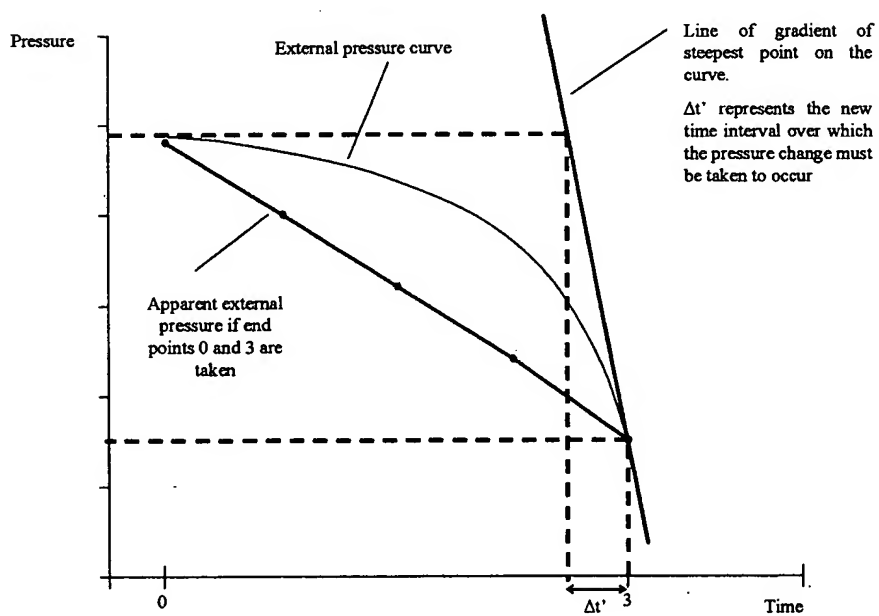


Fig 10a

The vent system must be in place
between space A & B, space B & C and
space C & D.

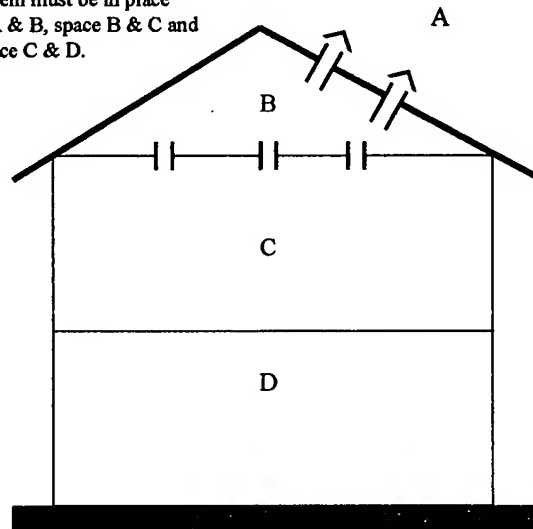


Fig10b

Roof venting must be calculated to evacuate the
volume of the entire building

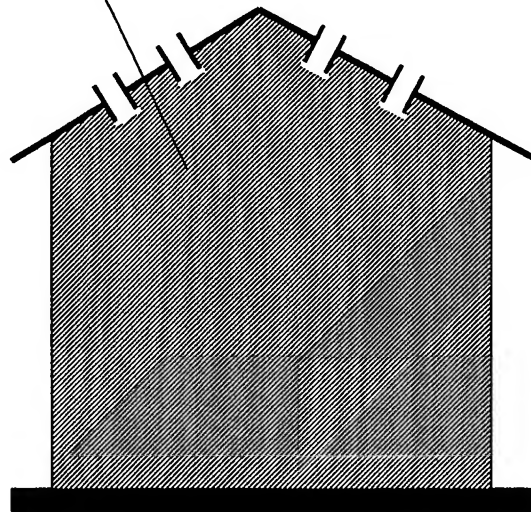


Fig 10c

Ceiling venting surface area must be calculated to evacuate the volume beneath it.

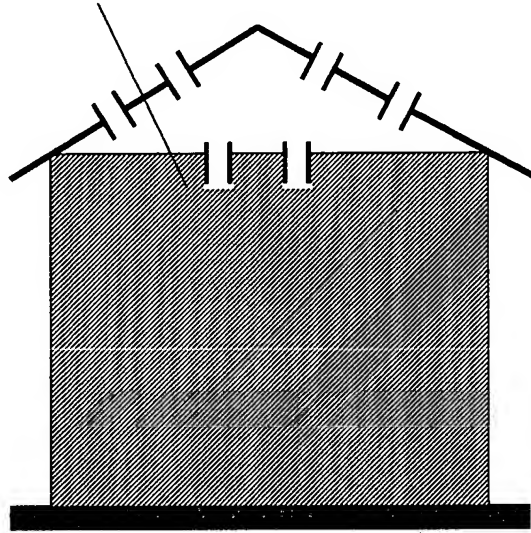


Fig 10d

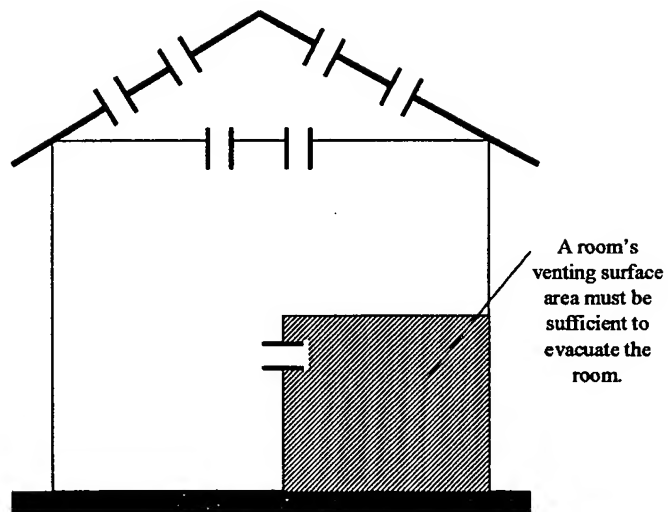


Fig 11

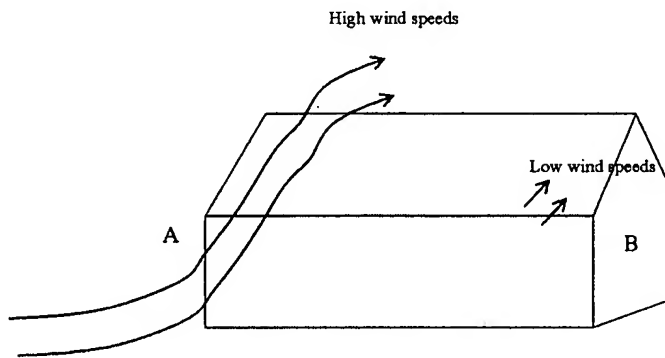


Fig 12

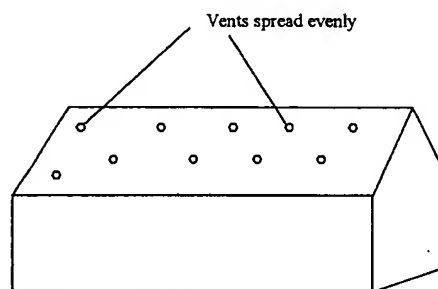


Fig 13

